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## India

### Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards

### Country Report

**2004**

**Approved by:**

Chad R. Russell

U.S. Embassy, New Delhi

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**Report Highlights:**

\*Updated on August 1, 2004\*. \*All sections updated\*. \*Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003, with amendments, implemented\*. \*New labeling requirement for food products containing permitted artificial sweeteners established\*.

\*MRLs for additional 50 pesticides finalized, but not implemented\*. \*"High Risk" food items, subject to 100 percent sampling, announced\*. \*Sale of fresh fruits and vegetables coated with all types of waxes, minerals, and colors prohibited\*.

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Includes PSD Changes: No

Includes Trade Matrix: No

Annual Report

New Delhi [IN1]

[IN]

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**NOTE:** This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs, US Department of Agriculture, New Delhi, India for US exporters of food and agricultural products. While great care was taken in its preparation, this information may not be entirely accurate either because policies may have changed since the report was written, or because clear and consistent information is unavailable. It is highly recommended that US exporters verify import requirements with their foreign customers before goods are shipped. **FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL IS ALWAYS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.**

## **I. FOOD LAWS**

Currently there are more than twenty laws relating to food, which are administered by a number of different Ministries and Departments. Among the more important food laws are:

### **Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA) of 1954 and the PFA Rules of 1955**

The law to protect the nation against impure, unsafe, and fraudulently labeled foods is the **Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA) of 1954 and the PFA Rules of 1955**, as amended from time to time. PFA standards and regulations apply equally to domestic and imported products. The PFA covers various aspects of food processing and distribution, such as food color, preservatives, pesticide residues, packaging and labeling, and regulation of sales. **The PFA Act and Rules, and recent notifications are available at:** <http://mohfw.nic.in/pfa.htm>. The law is enforced by the **Director General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India (GOI)**, which is somewhat akin to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of the United States.

The PFA focuses primarily on the establishment of regulatory standards for primary food products, which constitute the bulk of the Indian diet. The PFA does not always keep pace with advances in the food processing sector. Moreover, PFA rules sometimes appear to be drafted in a manner that goes beyond the mere establishment of minimum product quality specifications, such as prescribing recipes for how food products are to be manufactured. Concerned parties can appeal to have the PFA Rules amended. The Central Committee for Food Standards, chaired by the Director General of Health Services, is the decision-making entity. The appeals process, however, is cumbersome and time consuming. All imported products must adhere to the rules as specified in the regulation, including the labeling and marking requirements.

### **The Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976, and Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rule, 1977**

These legislative measures are designed to establish fair trade practices with respect to packaged commodities. The rules aim to ensure that the basic rights of consumers regarding vital information about the nature of the commodity, the name and address of the manufacturer, the net quantity, date of manufacture, and maximum sale price are provided on the label. There may be additional labeling requirements for food items covered under the PFA. The Department of Consumer Affairs in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution is the regulatory authority. The entire text of the **Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976, and Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rule, 1977** and notifications can be accessed from: [http://fcamin.nic.in/wm\\_ind.htm](http://fcamin.nic.in/wm_ind.htm). Importers of packaged food products must adhere to these acts, including labeling the product. The name and address of the importer, the net

quantity, date of manufacture, best-before date, and maximum sale price must be included on the label.

### **The Fruit Products Order, 1955**

The fruit and vegetable processing sector is regulated by the Fruit Products Order, 1955 (FPO), which is administered by the Department of Food Processing Industries. The FPO contains specifications and quality control requirements regarding the production and marketing of processed fruits and vegetables, sweetened aerated water, vinegar, and synthetic syrups. All such processing units are required to obtain a license under the FPO, and periodic inspections are carried out. Processed fruit and vegetable products imported into the country must meet the FPO standards. The Fruit Products Order, 1955 can be accessed from: <http://mofpi.nic.in/fpoact.pdf>.

### **Meat Food Products Order, 1992**

This order administers the permissible quantity of heavy metals, preservatives, and insecticide residues for meat products. The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture, is the regulatory authority. This order is equally applicable to domestic processors and importers of meat products. However, its implementation is weak due to unorganized production in the domestic market and few imports. For details see: <http://agmarknet.nic.in/mfpo1973.htm>

### **Livestock Importation Act, 1898**

Under the Livestock Importation Act, 1898, the government laid down procedures for the importation of livestock and products to India, which are implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Agriculture. These procedures are available at: <http://dahd.nic.in/order/livestockimport.doc>

### **Milk and Milk Products Order, 1992**

This order regulates the production, distribution, and supply of milk products; establishes sanitary requirements for dairies, machinery, and premises; and sets quality control standards for milk and milk products. Standards specified in the order also apply to imported milk products. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Agriculture, is the regulatory authority. For details see: <http://dahd.nic.in/order/mmpo.doc>

### **Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003**

Under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, the GOI formulated the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003. It was published on November 18, 2003, with the purpose of prohibiting and regulating imports of agricultural products into India. The implementing agency is the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine, and Storage, under the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, which is similar to the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the USDA. This Order, along with several subsequent amendments, is available at: <http://agricoop.nic.in/gazette/gazette.htm> as well as at [www.plantquarantineindia.org/PQO\\_amendments.htm](http://www.plantquarantineindia.org/PQO_amendments.htm)

## **II. LABELING REQUIREMENTS**

### **A. General Requirements**

**Part VII of the PFA Rules, 1955, and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977**, as amended, lay down labeling requirements for all packaged foods. The label should provide the following information:

- Name, trade name or description contained in the package
- Name of ingredients used in the product in descending order of their composition by weight or volume
- Name and complete address of manufacturer, packer, importer, or vendor, and country of origin of the imported food (if the food article is manufactured outside India and packed in India)
- Net weight, number, or volume of contents
- Distinctive batch, lot, or code number
- Month and year the product was manufactured or packed
- Month and year by which the product is best consumed
- Maximum retail price (MRP)

Where applicable, the product label should also contain the following:

- The purpose of irradiation and license number, in case of irradiated food
- Extraneous addition of coloring matter
- Non-vegetarian food (any food which contains whole or part of any animal including birds, fresh water or marine animals, eggs, or product of any animal origin as an ingredient, not including milk or milk products), must have a symbol of a brown color-filled circle inside a square with a brown outline to be prominently displayed on the package, contrasting against the background on the principal display panel, in close proximity to the name or brand name of the food
- Vegetarian food must have a symbol of a green color-filled circle inside a square with a green outline to be prominently displayed on the package, contrasting against the background on the principal display panel, in close proximity to name or brand name of the food.

There are special labeling requirements for certain packaged food items, such as infant foods, condensed milk, milk powder, blended vegetable oils, etc.

In the case of imported packaged food, all declarations 1) may be printed on a label securely affixed to the package; or 2) may be made on an additional wrapper containing the imported package; or 3) may be printed on the package itself; or 4) may be made on a card or tape affixed firmly to the package or container and bearing the required information prior to customs clearance. Labels must be printed in English or Hindi (Devnagari script). The responsibility for labeling lies with the importer and should be done before products are presented for custom clearance. Products exhibiting only the standard US label will not be allowed to enter.

**Per Notification No. 44 (RE-2000)/1997-2002, issued by the Department of Commerce on November 24, 2000, all packaged commodities imported into India should carry the following declarations:**

- Name and address of the importer
- Generic or common name of the commodity packed
- Net quantity using standard units of weights and measures. If the net quantity of the imported package is given in any other unit, its equivalent terms of standard units shall be declared by the importer
- Month and year of packaging in which the commodity was manufactured,

- packed, or imported
- The MRP at which the commodity in packaged form may be sold to the ultimate consumer. This price shall include all taxes, local or otherwise, freight, transport charges, commission payable to dealers, and all charges towards advertising, delivery, packing, forwarding, and the like.

**Shelf Life: Notification No. 22 (RE-2001) 1997-2002, dated July 30, 2001, issued by the Department of Commerce, states:**

"Imports of all such edible/food products, domestic sale and manufacture of which are governed by the PFA shall also be subject to the condition that, *at the time of importation* [emphasis added], these products are having a valid shelf life of not less than 60 percent of its original shelf life. Shelf life of the product is to be calculated, based on the declaration given on the label of the product, regarding the date of manufacture and the due date of expiry."

**Per notification G.S.R. 388 (E) issued by the Department of Health, on June 25, 2004**, every package of food which contains permitted artificial sweetener shall carry the label "CONTAINS ARTIFICIAL SWEETENER AND FOR CALORIE CONSCIOUS" along with the name or trade name of the product. (See [www.mohfw.nic.in/GSR%20388\(E\).pdf](http://www.mohfw.nic.in/GSR%20388(E).pdf))

## **B. Requirements Specific to Nutritional Labeling**

Implied nutritional and health claims are allowed on food products. However, there are no statutory nutritional requirements. Manufactured and imported food stuffs claiming to be enriched with nutrients such as minerals, proteins, or vitamins, should indicate quantities of such added nutrients on the label. Although there is no official position on implied and/or health claims, such claims should be able to withstand verification by a court of law, if challenged.

## **III. PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS**

All weights or measures are to be reported in metric units.

Certain commodities can only be packed in specified quantities (weight, measure, or number). These include baby food, weaning food, biscuits, bread, butter, coffee, tea, vegetable oils, milk powder, and wheat and rice flour. Use of materials such as Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) is not allowed in packaging in most cities, due to environmental concerns and waste disposal problems.

## **IV. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS**

Information regarding permitted coloring matter, preservatives, etc., are provided in various sections of the **PFA Rules, 1955, as amended, which are listed below:**

<b>Coloring Matter</b>	<b>Part VI</b>
<b>Preservatives</b>	<b>Part X</b>
<b>Poisonous metal</b>	<b>Part XI</b>
<b>Anti-Oxidants, Emulsifying, Stabilizing, and anti-caking Agents</b>	<b>Part XII</b>
<b>Flavoring agents and related Substances</b>	<b>Part XIII</b>
<b>Sequestering and buffering agents</b>	<b>Part XVI</b>
<b>Food Additives 1/</b>	<b>Part XIX</b>

1/ As per Gazette notification G.S.R. 388 (E) dated June 25, 2004 ([www.mohfw.nic.in/GSR%20388\(E\).pdf](http://www.mohfw.nic.in/GSR%20388(E).pdf))

Imported processed foods containing coloring matter, preservatives, food additives, etc. should conform to the regulations contained in the PFA rules, 1955.

On August 13, 2003, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare issued a final Gazette notification under the PFA Act, prohibiting the sale of fresh fruits and vegetables coated with waxes (both edible and non-edible), mineral oils, and colors.

## V. PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

The PFA Rules, 1955, include a positive list for the presence of pesticide residues in various commodities and food (manufactured/imported) products, and their respective tolerance levels. Of the 181 pesticides registered ([http://cibrc.nic.in/reg\\_products.htm](http://cibrc.nic.in/reg_products.htm)) for regular use in India, only 71 (<http://mohfw.nic.in/pfarules.pdf>, Part XIV pages 95-107) have MRLs notified. For an additional 50 pesticides, MRLs are finalized and draft notifications have been issued (see [http://mohfw.nic.in/GSR%20768%20\(E\).pdf](http://mohfw.nic.in/GSR%20768%20(E).pdf)), but they have not been implemented yet. There are 27 pesticides that do not require MRLs. For the remaining 33 pesticides, MRLs have not yet been established. The CODEX MRLs may be accepted for imported foodstuffs only for those pesticides not included in India's positive list of pesticides. See also IN4054 "Frequently Asked Questions About Pesticide MRLs."

## VI. OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

Product registration is not required for imported products. All imported foods are randomly sampled at the port of entry for their conformity to PFA standards. On June 16, 2004, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry published a list of "high risk" food items, imports of which will be subject to 100 percent sampling with immediate effect. The list includes edible oils and fats, pulses and pulse products, cereal and cereal products, milk powder, condensed milk, food colors, and food additives, among other items. The import of product samples via express mail or parcel post is allowed, contingent on obtaining prior permission from the Directorate General of Foreign Trade. Mail order imports are not allowed. Contact information for sample shipments is provided in Appendix I. Once the products enter the domestic market, they are to be monitored randomly at the retail/wholesale level by the respective regulatory authorities.

The **Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC)** is the decision making authority on allowing imports of bioengineered products. Food ingredients and additives containing bioengineered organisms, shall not be produced, used, or imported without the approval of the GEAC. All such approvals, if granted, shall be for a specific period not exceeding four years at the first instance, and renewable for 2 years at a time, subject to terms and conditions.

## VII. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

**The PFA Rules, 1955 (Appendix B), and the Fruit Products Order, 1955**, as amended, contain definitions and specific quality standards for certain food products, such as processed cheese, ice cream, spice mixes, milk and milk products, infant food, vegetable oils and margarine, fruits and vegetable products, and basic food items like wheat, rice, and pulses. Imported products must also meet the specified quality standards.

**Department of Commerce Notification No. 44 (RE-2000)/1997-2002**, dated November 24, 2000, requires imports of certain products, including some food products (milk

powder, condensed milk, infant milk foods, milk-cereal based weaning foods) and food additives, to comply with mandatory Indian quality standards. All manufacturers and exporters whose products are sold in India are required to register with the Bureau of Indian Standards. However, the enforcement of this regulation has been very lax, as current import volumes of these products have been small (mostly in mixed containers).

### VIII. COPYRIGHT AND/OR TRADEMARK LAWS

Indian law is supposed to provide rigorous protection for copyrighted material. The Indian Copyright Act of 1957 is based on the Bern Convention on Copyrights, to which India is a party. May 1995 and December 1999 amendments increased protection and introduced stiff mandatory penalties for copyright infringement. On paper, Indian copyright law is now on par with the most modern laws in the world. Trademark protection was raised to international standards with the passage of a new Trademark Bill in December 1999. It codified the use and protection of foreign trademarks, including service marks. Enforcement of intellectual property rights has been weak but the situation is improving, as the courts and police respond to domestic concerns about the high cost of piracy to Indian rights holders.

The reputation of foreign trademarks are recognized in India, and there is significant judicial precedence to protect them. Indian courts have gone beyond the existing statutes and restrained local companies from using world-renowned trademarks even when they have not been registered in India. Nevertheless, foreign firms can register their trademarks through a local agent by applying at the office of Registrar of Trademarks. However, it may take 3-5 years for the trademark to be officially accepted and notified.

### IX. IMPORT PROCEDURES

**Documentation:** Importers are required to furnish an import declaration in the prescribed Bill of Entry format, disclosing full details of the value of imported goods. This must be accompanied by any import licenses and phytosanitary certificates (in case of agricultural commodities), along with documentation such as sales invoices and freight and insurance certificates. All consignments are required to be inspected prior to clearance. In the current Customs set-up, appointing a clearing agent avoids delays.

The clearance of imported food products at the port of entry requires a certification from the port health authority that the product conforms to the standards and regulation of the PFA. However, certification is based mostly on visual inspection and records of past imports, as most ports have very limited testing facilities. Consequently, importers of new products can sometimes face undue delays in clearing their products. The custom clearance period may vary from one day to one month, depending on the product and experience of the importer. In case of a dispute or rejection of the consignment, the importer can file an appeal at the Customs office at the port of entry.

Additional information on exporting food products to India is available in the "Exporter Guide" (GAIN Report #IN3091), which can be accessed via the FAS homepage.



**Appendix I. Regulatory Agency Contacts****A. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act**

Joint Secretary (PFA)  
Department of Health  
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare  
Nirman Bhavan  
Maulana Azad Road  
New Delhi, 110 - 001  
Phone: (91-11) 23019195  
Fax: (91-11) 23017924  
E-mail: [dghs@nb.nic.in](mailto:dghs@nb.nic.in)  
Website: [www.mohfw.nic.in/pfa.htm](http://www.mohfw.nic.in/pfa.htm)

**B. The Standards Weights and Measures Act**

Additional Secretary (Weights & Measures)  
Department of Consumer Affairs  
Krishi Bhavan  
New Delhi - 110 001  
Phone: (91-11) 23383027  
Fax: (91-11) 23386575  
E-mail: [asca@fca.delhi.nic.in](mailto:asca@fca.delhi.nic.in)  
Website: [http://fcamin.nic.in/wm\\_ind.htm](http://fcamin.nic.in/wm_ind.htm)

**C. Phytosanitary issues**

Plant Protection Advisor  
Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine, and Storage  
Ministry of Agriculture  
N.H. IV  
Faridabad - 121 001  
Haryana  
Phone: (91-129)2413985  
(91-11)23385026 (Delhi Office)  
Fax: (91-129)2412125  
E-mail: [ppa@hub.nic.in](mailto:ppa@hub.nic.in)  
Website: [www.plantquarantineindia.org](http://www.plantquarantineindia.org)

**D. Livestock and Products Imports**

Joint Secretary (Trade)  
Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Krishi Bhavan  
New Delhi - 110 001  
Phone: (91-11)23387804  
Fax: (91-11)23386115  
E-mail: [jsadd@hub.nic.in](mailto:jsadd@hub.nic.in)  
Website: <http://dahd.nic.in/>

## E. Ministry of Commerce

Director General of Foreign Trade  
Ministry of Commerce  
Udyog Bhavan  
New Delhi - 110 011  
Phone: (91-11)23016262  
Fax: (91-11)23011573  
E-mail: [dgft@ub.nic.in](mailto:dgft@ub.nic.in)  
Website: <http://dgft.delhi.nic.in/>

## F. Ministry of Food Processing Industry

Joint Secretary  
Ministry of Food Processing Industries  
Panch Sheel Bhawan  
August Kranti Marg  
New Delhi – 110 049  
Phone: (91-11)26492475  
Fax: (91-11)26493228  
E-mail: [anpsinha@mofpi.delhi.nic.in](mailto:anpsinha@mofpi.delhi.nic.in)  
Website: <http://mofpi.nic.in/>

## G. Registry of Trademarks

Registrar of Trademarks  
Trademark Registry  
Central Building  
M. Karve Road  
Mumbai – 400 020  
Phone: (91-22)22035007  
Fax: (91-22)22089995  
E-mail: [tmmum@bom5.vsnl.net.in](mailto:tmmum@bom5.vsnl.net.in)  
Website: [www.skorydov.com/tmr/](http://www.skorydov.com/tmr/)

## H. Central Board of Excise &amp; Customs

Chairman  
Central Board of Excise & Customs  
Ministry of Finance  
North Block  
New Delhi – 110 001  
Phone: (91-11)23092849  
Fax: (91-11)23093215  
E-mail: [cbecoff@finance.delhi.nic.in](mailto:cbecoff@finance.delhi.nic.in)  
Website: [www.cbec.gov.in/cae/customs/cs-mainpg.htm](http://www.cbec.gov.in/cae/customs/cs-mainpg.htm)

**Appendix II. List of Approved Food Additives****I. Coloring Matter****A. Natural Coloring Matters**

1. Beta-carotene
2. Beta-apo-8'-carotenal
3. Methyl ester of Beta-apo-8' carotenoic acid
4. Ethyl ester of Beta-apo-8' carotenoic acid
5. Canthaxanthin
6. Chlorophyll
7. Riboflavin/Lactoflavin
8. Caramel
9. Annatto
10. Saffron
11. Curcumin (or Turmeric)

**B. Synthetic Coloring Matters**

1. Ponceau 4R
2. Carmoisine
3. Erythrosine
4. Tartrazine
5. Sunset Yellow FCF
6. Indigo Carmine
7. Brilliant Blue FCF
8. Fast Green FCF

P.S. Maximum limit of permitted synthetic coloring matters - 100 parts per million

**II. Preservatives****A. Class I Preservatives**

1. Common Salt
2. Sugar
3. Dextrose
4. Glucose (Syrup)
5. Spices
6. Vinegar or Acetic Acid
7. Honey
8. Edible oils

**B. Class II Preservatives**

1. Benzoic acid including salts thereof
2. Sulphurous acid and salts thereof
3. Nitrates of Sodium or Potassium
4. Sorbic acid and its sodium, potassium and calcium salts
5. Nicin
6. Sodium and calcium propionate
7. Methyl or propyl Parahydroxy Benzoate
8. Propionic acid, including esters or salts thereof
9. Sodium diacetate
10. Sodium, potassium and calcium salts of lactic acid

The maximum allowable limit for class II preservatives varies with the type of food stuff in which it is used. Please note that there is no maximum allowed limit in the use of class I preservatives.

## III. Poisonous Metal

1. Lead
2. Copper
3. Tin
4. Zinc
5. Cadmium
6. Arsenic
7. Mercury
8. Methyl mercury
9. Chromium

Tolerance limits for the poisonous metals vary with the food stuffs in which they are added.

## IV. Anti-oxidants, Emulsifying, Stabilizing and Anti-Caking Agents

## A. Anti-Oxidants

1. Lecithin
2. Ascorbic acid
3. Tocopherol
4. Ethyl gallate
5. Propyl gallate
6. Octyl gallate
7. Dodecyl gallate
8. Ascorbyl palmitate
9. Butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA)
10. Citric acid
11. Tartaric acid
12. Gallic acid
13. Resin Guaiac
14. Tertiary Butyl Hydro Quinone (TBHQ)

## B. Emulsifying and stabilizing agents

Permitted Emulsifying and stabilizing agents include:

Agar, alginic acid, calcium and sodium alginates carrageen, edible gums (such as guar, karaya arabic, carobean, furcellaran, tragacanth, gum ghatti), dextrin, sorbitol, pectin, sodium and calcium pectate, sodium citrate, sodium phosphates, sodium tartrate, calcium lactate, lecithin, albumen, gelatin quillaia, modified starches, hydrolysed, proteins, monoglycerides or diglycerides of fatty acids, synthetic lecithin, propyleneglycol stearate, propyleneglycol alginate, methyl ethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, stearyl tartaric acid, esters of monoglycerides and diglycerides of fatty acids, monosterin sodium sulphoacetate, sorbitan esters of fatty acids or in combination, (polyoxy-ethylene sorbiton monosterate, sodium stearyl-2-lactylate and calcium stearyl-2-lactylate), (Polyglycerol Esters of fatty acids and polyglycerol Ester of interesterified Ricinoleic acid), (and brominated vegetable oil), Glycerol esters of wood resins (Ester Gum).

## V. Flavoring Agents and related substances

All flavoring agents other than the following may be used in food

1. Coumarin and dihydrocoumarin
2. Tonkabean (Diptery odorat); and
3. B-asarone and cinamyl anthracilate
4. Estragole
5. Ethyl Methyl Ketone

6. Ethyl- 3-Phenylglycidate
7. Eugenyl methyl ether
8. Methyl Beta naphthyl Ketone
9. P. Propylanisole
10. Saffrole and Isosaffrole
11. Theyone and Isotheyone alpha and beta theyone

#### VI. Sequestering and buffering agents

The following sequestering and buffering agents are allowed, subject to limits prescribed in the PFA rules.

1. Acetic acid
2. Adipic acid
3. Calcium gluconate
4. Calcium carbonate
5. Calcium oxide
6. Citric acid
7. Malic acid
8. DL Lactic acid (food grade)
  - a) L (+) Lactic acid (food grade)
9. Phosphoric acid
10. Polyphosphate containing less than 6 phosphate moieties
11. L (+) Tartaric acid
12. Calcium Disodium, Ethylene, diamine tetra acetate
13. Fumaric acid.

#### VII. Artificial Sweeteners

The following artificial sweeteners may be used in selected food articles, subject to limits prescribed in the PFA rules.

1. Saccharin Sodium
2. Aspartame (methyl ester)
3. Acesulfame Potassium
4. Sucralose

**Appendix III: Commodity Specific FAIRS Reports submitted since last FAIRS Country Report**

<b>Report # and Date</b>	<b>Topic</b>
IN3085, 9/11/2003	Proposed Amendments to the PFA Rules relating to Beverages
IN3102, 10/21/2003	Amendment to the PFA Rules relating to Waxing of Fresh Fruits
IN3114, 11/19/2003	Proposed Amendment to the PFA Rule relating to Dry Fruits & Nuts
IN3115, 11/20/2003	Proposed Amendment to the PFA Rule relating to Pesticide Tolerance Limits
IN3126, 12/29/2003	Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order 2003
IN4011, 2/10/2004	Additional Declarations for Pet Food Importers
IN4012, 2/12/2004	Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2004
IN4024, 3/18/2004	New Sanitary Conditions for Dairy Product Imports
IN4032, 4/5/2004	Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (2 <sup>nd</sup> Amend.) Order, 2004
IN4054, 6/4/2004	Frequently Asked Questions About Pesticide MRLs
IN4055, 6/7/2004	Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (3 <sup>rd</sup> Amend.) Order, 2004
IN4061, 6/22/2004	GOI Notifies "High Risks" Food Items for Imports
IN4066, 7/6/2004	GOI Publishes Two Amendments to PQO 2003
IN4069, 7/13/2004	Amendment to the GOI Order Banning Imports of All Poultry and Pork Products
IN4073, 7/16/2004	GOI Publishes an Amendment to the PFA Rules

Any questions regarding Indian food and agricultural import regulations and standards may also be directed to the Agricultural Counselor's Office at the US Embassy, New Delhi.

**Counselor for Agricultural Affairs**  
**American Embassy, New Delhi**  
**Department of State**  
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